



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

an inspiring teacher and a leader of research in his chosen field. His friends and colleagues rejoiced in his achievements as if they had belonged in part to them; and they will cherish the memory of his happy and useful life.¹

EDMUND B. WILSON.

ELMER ERNEST SOUTHARD (1876-1920).

Fellow in Class II, Section 4, 1911.

Dr. Elmer Ernest Southard died in New York City on February 8, 1920 after a very brief illness at the age of forty-three.

When stricken down by the fatal infection he was busily engaged in making a series of communications dealing with his special field of work. He was at the height of his power, and his accomplishments might well be considered an earnest of still richer productivity in the years to come. A man of incessant industry, with a keen and alert intellect, restlessly searching after the solution of age-long problems, he had a personality which won him many warm friendships, and a talent for inspiring his associates and pupils.

After an education in the public schools of Boston, and at Harvard College, he graduated from the Medical School in 1901. Immediately after graduation he began to occupy himself with that sphere of investigation with which he later continued to identify himself so closely. He became early associated with the pathological work of the Massachusetts State Hospitals for the Insane. In 1909 he became Bullard Professor of Neuropathology. In 1912 he was appointed Director of the newly established Boston Psychopathic Hospital (at that time called the Psychopathic Department of the Boston State Hospital).

The value of a scientific worker is only in part to be estimated by the published results of his personal investigations. Equally important may be the influence of the worker on associates and pupils, on the community where he lives, on the whole body of professional workers who are working in the same field as himself. The influence

¹ The writer desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to appreciative reviews of Professor Sedgwick's life and work by two of his former pupils, Samuel C. Prescott (*Technology Review* for April, 1921) and C. E. A. Winslow (*Journal of Bacteriology*, May, 1921).

of Dr. Southard radiated widely throughout the country, and there are many serious workers in widely scattered centers who owe their inspiration to him. His publications witness to the great industry of the man. They cover a wide field; they furnish an important body of material which has been incorporated in the general body of knowledge which pertains to the disciplines of neuropathology and of psychiatry.

In the Southard Memorial Number of the Bulletin of the Massachusetts Département of Mental Diseases a complete bibliography of his works is published, with brief comments and abstracts (pp. 30-199). The earlier communications deal with the more technical aspects of morbid processes, involving the central nervous system. They are detailed studies of tissue reactions which do not involve the categories of the personality. In later communications the reactions of the individual began to play a prominent rôle, and the question of the correlation of structural damage with functional inefficiency became a central problem. One of the fundamental problems of psychiatry, namely, the basal conditions underlying mental deterioration, or, to put it in another way, the etiology of so-called "dementia praecox," was a subject of much careful investigation on his part. These are problems of very complex nature, and in the formulation of his views Dr. Southard not only brought together much interesting material, but showed a lightness of touch and ingenuity of expression which charmed those who read his papers.

The position of Director of the Psychopathic Hospital brought with it new responsibilities and interests which reflected themselves in his investigations. He had passed from the investigation of mere tissue to the study of the morbid activity of the individual, and now he was brought to deal with the problems of mental health in relation to community life. Work of this type necessarily brings a great variety of problems, and in regard to them Dr. Southard showed his usual keen insight and fertility of resources. He contributed papers on the treatment of special types of disease, on hospital organization, on the training of special types of workers, on the relationship of the hospital to the community, on the possibility of making available to industrial organizations the principles which had been worked out in the limited sphere of the hospital.

The war brought its special problems in his field, and he contributed

a book on "Shell-shock and Other Neuropsychiatric Problems presented in 589 Case Histories from the War Literature, 1914-1918."

Throughout all these various interests the fundamental fascination of the problem of the relation of structure to function continued, and in a boldly outlined program for research into the basis of feeble-mindedness he sought to determine the "minimum brain machinery with which speech and thought processes get performed." Two Research Series have already been published — the Waverley Researches in the Pathology of the Feeble-Minded (Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XIV, No. II. May, 1918; Vol. XIV, No. III. December, 1921). In these researches Dr. Southard and his associates have furnished a standard for scientific work in this field.

A general survey of the work done by Dr. Southard shows a growing breadth of vision and steadily maturing genius, and those working in this special field of medicine realize what a tragedy it was when it was suddenly deprived of one of its most brilliant workers.

C. M. CAMPBELL.

BARRETT WENDELL (1855-1921).

Fellow in Class III, Section 4, 1889.

Barrett Wendell, a member of this Academy since 1889 was born in Boston on October 23, 1855, and died on February 9, 1921. He was the son of Jacob and Mary Bartoldi (Barrett) Wendell. His first American ancestor on the paternal side was Evart Jansen Wendell, who came from Emden in East Friesland to New York about 1640 when some twenty-five years old.

Entering Harvard with the Class of 1876, he was compelled by ill health to leave college for a year; consequently he took his A.B. degree with the Class of '77. During 1877-8 he attended the Harvard Law School and later was a student in offices both in New York and Boston, but his early intention to follow the law was abandoned for the work of teaching and writing English following his appointment in 1880 as an instructor at Harvard. He served the college in this capacity until 1888 when he was made an Assistant Professor. Ten